come out square was more than the most sanguine expected.

When the women get to talking over other things, the chief subject is the attainment of woman suffrage. Mrs. Stanton hopes much from the working classes. Miss Anthony looks to the conversion of fashionable women as a lever. The war is to be carried not exactly into Africa, but into the Southern States. Suffrage workers are to bring their powers to bear on Southern women of the higher classes. Miss Anthony does not expect to get a "solid South," but she hopes to impress Southern women and get their interest in the cause. Mrs. Stanton is intensely radical. She believes suffrage is come through the labor element and the action of labor classes. She declares there is no sex in poverty and that the laboring classes would use suffrage to better the condition of both sexes. Her reference to anarchy in the opening speech at the Council has been freely handled and severely criticised. The utterance was not in her written speech, but was introduced as a verbal smphasis of preceding remarks. It was prediction and not a threat, as charged. Alterward, the her carefully prepared address delivered before the Senate committee, Mrs. Stanton repeated the so-called "anarchist" sentiments. She said: called "Anarchist" sentiments. She said:

The next generation of women will not argue with
their relers as patiently as we have done, and to so littie purpose, for half a century. You have now the
power to settle this question by moral influences, by
wise legislation. But if you cannot be aroused to its serious consideration, like every other step in progress it
will eventually be settled by violence. The wild enthuslaam of woman can be used for evil as well as for good.
To-day you have the power to guide and direct is into
channels of true pair-totism, but in future, with all the
slements of discontent now gathering from foreign
landa, you will have the scenes of the French Commune
repeated in our land

speaked in our land

Mra. Stanton believes women capable of more
ntense feeling than men. A large number of
he political exiles sent by Russia to Siberia
re women. She declares the Primrose League
if English women put the Tories into power,
and then the Liberais of England at once orcantaed the Womens' Liberal League and made

The delexates to the Council are widely scattered. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has started for California, stopping by the way to lecture. She will go to Washington Territory and Oregon, and then down to California, where she will visit a sister. The literary bent of her family is expressed in the saying, "The Howes all write." Mrs. Howe writes and lectures. Maud Howe, now Mrs. Elliott. writes. Harry Howe writes. His consin, Marion Crawford, writes. A good story is told of an aged aunt in the family, who, on being visited by Mrs. Harry Howe, asked in a tone of grave apprehension, "My dear, do you write?" The niece by marriage was about to apologize for not being literary when her embarrasement was cut short by the old lady exclaiming solemniy, "My dear, don't, don't ever write!"

Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, the Knight of Labor delegate, whose fine presence and fervid eloquence will be long remembered, is organizing industries for working women. Her two young sons age at school near Albany, while she makes her temporary home in Philadelphia and goes on with her work as organizer of assemblies of Knights of Labor.

Miss Willard has gone West, and will attend the Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis on May 80.

The gentle French woman, Madame Bogelot, is visiting our prisons in order to take home to Paris what good abe can to help in her prison

Miss Willard has gone West, and will attend the Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis on May 80.

The gentie French woman, Madams Bogelot, is visiting our prisons in order to take home to Paris what good she can to help in her prison reform work there.

Clara Barton, who has her own home in Washington, is soon to go to Philadelphia to talk about the mission of the Bed Crosa. Of the foreign delegates, the pretty Norweglan, Mrs. Grath, is in New York. Mrs. Dilke has gone as far West as Chicago, where Mrs. Ormiston Chant has also been. They have seen that marvellous city at the threshold of the great West, and have been socially much entertained. The Women's Club gave them a reception, and Brs. Chant has been the guest of Mrs. Coonly. Prosident of the ciub. Mrs. Dilke and Mrs. Chant have several times addressed the Chicago public. After speaking at Kockford, Ill., Mrs. Chant sees to Indianapolis, where she will speak, and will be the guest of Mrs. May Wright Sewell. Next week she goes to Philadelphia for a week of speaking under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union.

Mrs. Beatcherd awaited here the arrival of her husband from England. The Baroness Gripenberg had the misfortune to be ill almost from the beginning to the end of the Council, and the public had scant opportunity to see the chief feature of dress in the Women's Council, is visiting a sister to attend the receptions gripenberg had the misfortune to be ill almost from the beginning to the end of the Council, and the public had scant opportunity to see the Baroness and Mrs. Palmer and Senator and Stra. Palmer and Senator and English and the most canagraphic with Miss Poster, and received much social attention in the Quaker City. An incident of their visit associated with the Contemporary Club and Andrew Carnagie, is interesting. The Contemporary Club is about two years old. and the most canagraphic believes in the received much social attention in the Cultured poor, and there are the winders and they go from that on to those of greater are the Hi

WOMEN'S COUNCIL ECHOES,
THE ATTERVORE AND ATTERTALE OF
THE WASHINGTON MERTING.

Abstracts Being Made at the Species and
Experier Precise Delicated Recultury
WASHINGTON MERTING.

Abstracts Being Made at the Species and
Experier Precise Delicated Recultury
WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Women's
Council though discolved and scattered, has
not however, vanished into thin air. The substance. In fact the very essence, remains in
Washington, at the Higgs House. There, in
young 100 to the State of the State

The Wild and Hilarious Romp that Threat ens to Drive Out the Dances of Recent Days-A Marvellons Field for Invention. From the London World.

Within the last quarter of a century there has arisen a new feature in the life of the ballroom, a new departure in manners, a new fled for ostentatious extravagance, for refined tasts, for princely liberality, for inventive art, for gross vulgarity, for elegant coquetry, for beauty and grace, and all the light and airy Loves that float is the radiant atmosphere of the smart world.

This new feature is the cotillon. The cotillon has taken possession of our dancing rooms This new feature is the cotillon. The cotillon spislatics. But if you cannot be aroused to its seconsideration. like every other step in progress it seconsideration. like every other step in progress it secons and the progress it is secons as the power to guide and direct into else of true patriotism, but in future, with all the sits of the content now gathering from foreign you will have the scenes of the Franch Communicated in our lead.

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Betanton believes women capable of more ise feeling than men. A large number of colitical exiles sent by Russia to Siberia romen. Bhe declares the Primrose League neglish women put the Tories into power, then the Liberais of England at once orthing to the colition will have to take new and wide developments; and really, the potentialities of such a dance are almost without limit. It is already in somewise a game at paly rather than a correct and stately measure, such as our ancestors and ancestresses delegates to the Council are widely scatter. She

the blowing out of candles and holding up of mirrors, to the juvenile abandon of high leaps and skilful ducking under uplifted arms, as in the nursery game of threading my grandid mother's needle, and why, in the name of all the control of the nursery game of threading my grandid mother's needle, and why, in the nurser of all the control of the control of the nurser of all the control of the c

"Are girls or married ladies most particular about their shoes?"

"O, girls will wear small shoes any way, but very often the married lady comes in and says: I wore a No, 3 shoe before I was married, but now my market is made I will be comfortable, so we sell her a five. The first vanity an elderly woman gives up is her pride about small shoes. To the day of her death her bonnet must be becoming, her dress must fit nicely, her glove be neat, but she will say of her shoe, dive me something easy. You see she has spoiled her feet in her youth and now she must do penance with twisted toes and three-cornered joints.

"Women are very much harder to fit than men, but when a man is a crank he is the very worst kind of a one. Dudes are the worst of all to deal with. They don't know what they do want.

men, but when a man is a crank he is the very worst kind of a one. Dudes are the worst of all to deal with. They don't know what they do want.

"A woman came in one day and asked if we had 'kidneys.' I showed her kid boots and it was all right. Another asked for 'oxen tise,' and another for 'paper goat,' and they all, without exception, wanted shoes too short. I never knew a woman to ask for long enough shoes unless she was very old.

"The largest size I sell is a No. 10, and the girls that wear those shoes have brains and breeding enough to ask for that size, and not make me try on every number from six up; but we have several customers who wear a nine shoe, and we dare not tell them, they would never try it, so we mark it a siz."

"It is thirty-one years ago to-day since I became a shoemaker," said Mr. Alexander, "and I think no article of wearing apparel has improved more than the fashion and shape of shoes. Here is a case of shoes which was medal at the Crystal Falses, London, just before it burned, some time in the fittles. The most stylish street shoe then was a low heelless gaiter, laced on the inside of the foot, made of cloth of all colors, from the most delicate lavender to a seal brown, with or without a narrow foxing of patent leather scarcely half an inch wide. The delicate shades of blue pink and invender were the most popular street shoes, while for the house tinted satin shoes embroidered with a vine in bright soft shades, or in plain colors, were selected by women of fashion. Slippers had no heels, and were held in place by ribbons, crossed and strapped round and round the ankle. The soles of these shoes were straight and narrow, having ho arch at the instep; the tops cut like a congress gaiter, with no vamp, reaching only to the bend of the ankle, and bordered with lace frills or silk fringe with tassels. One pair of buttoned shoes was displayed so low that five buttons fastened it—the buttons being of bras, the shee itself of pale gray cloth, foxed narrowly with patent leather, with the testi

but they can't walk in a straight line; they god dipping and dodging all over the walk in crooked paths, like the wicked the Bible tells about. Why is that? They are looking for soft stones in the walk—smooth places—because their feet hurt so badly. They cannot step square and stand on the curbstone, and they dread to put the foot down on the cross walk. We have to fit the head and the foot too when we sell a shoe; the head says 'No. 3, A. A.'; the foot says a '5 E. E.'—we can't fit both with the same shoe."

"Are girls or married ladies most particular about their shoes?"

"O, girls will wear small shoes any way, but very often the married lady comes in and says: 'I wore a No. 3 shoe before I was married, but now my market is made I will be comfortable, so we sell her a five. The first vanity an elderly woman gives up is her pride about small shoes. To the day of her death her bonnet must be becoming, her dress must fit nieely, her giove be neat, but she will say of her shoe. Give me something easy. You see she has spoiled her feet in her youth and now she must do penance with twisted toes and three-cornered joints.

"Women are very much harder to fit than men, but when a man is a crank he is the very men, but when a man is a crank he is the very men and they do for the day of her death her bornet must be becang the proportion while the foot of the American shoes," concludes the shoe shoe and three-cornered joints, "Women are very much harder to fit than men, but when a man is a crank he is the very men, but when a man is a crank he is the very men and they work and they work and they can be a first of the day of her death her bornet must be becoming, her dress must fit nieely, her giove be neat, but she will say of her shoe, Give men and they come and they come

York." exclaims a lady recently returned from Europe, after a two years' sojourn in the large continental cities.

The finest shoes made in the world are made in this country and many of them are handled in this country and many of them are handled in this country and many of them are handled in this city, but the best leather is imported. We have just as good kid here, but we don't know how to cure it. Experts say the difficulty lies in the water, which in America lacks some qualities which the water in France possesses.

Much difficulty is experienced by the shoe dealers to obtain good salesmen, and for that reason a very good salery is paid them. To sell shoes to ladies requires patience, tact, a keen insight into human nature and years of experience. In most retail stores shoes are kept that either have no mark upon them or that are marked a smaller size than they are. It would be impossible to sell to many customers otherwise, and if the sweet creatures are any happior to fancy they are wearing a four shoe when they are really enjoying a comfortable six the deception is harmless, and on the contrary is very beneficial, for otherwise the woman in question would insist on crowding her foot into a No. 4 shoe. If it was the size she had always worn, or thought she had, for when a woman will she will, you may depend on't," particularly in regard to the important question of shoes.

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WOMAN AND HER TRIM FOOT.

WILL MAYE PREVET SHOES, AND

THE WILL MAYE PREVET SHOES, AND

The daily loog a remove. We should be a second property of the seco

process of developing its comeliness. It is hard when a nice girl with a moustache on her lip comes into a car or a waiting room, not to whisper the secret which would crase the foreign astranger, for bidding shade, spite of her being astranger, for every one knows what a torment a moustache is to a nice stirl—on the wrong set of features. It is doubtful if women have not shed as bitter tears over superfluous hair that made them seem coarse and repellent as over any misfortune save death. I remember in an Ohio town of pretty girls, one, shy, delicate, and devout as a girl could be, disligured by a growth of hair on cheeks and arms, not to the bearded point, but fuzzy enough to mar her very life for her, and how patiently and pitifully she spoke to some of the girls of it, as the cross sent upon her, and that 'Heaven could love her in spite of the blemish.' meaning that no one else ever could. She leved too plainly to the abarp-sighted girls round her a finical, self-centred young minister, who might have found such a sweet woman the blessing of his life, but of course he never could see her anything but unsightly, and he cared for a beautiful brunette, without half the possibilities of the other girl in charm and spirit. That is how men grow tired of their wives, marrying a straight-featured face with high color and laughing dimples, which last perhaps five years, by favor, and leave a woman mispid as a pan of milk, as more than one outrageous husband has said in my hearing. Yet men will fall in love with pretty faces to the end of time, and if clever and good girls can be comely too, and remain so, the chances for happiness in marriage will be indefinitely increased.

There is a story, too fatally probable, of a

the heave just as good kid here, but we don't know how to cure it. Experts say the difficulty lies in the water, which in America lacks some qualities which the water in France possesses. Much difficulty is experienced by the shoe dealers to obtain good salesmen, and for that reason a very good salary is paid them. To sell shoes to ladies requires patience, tact, a keen insight into human nature and years of experience. In most retail stores shoes are keen that either have no mark upon them or that are marked a smaller size than they are. It would be impossible to sell to many customers otherwise, and if the sweet creatures are any happior to fancy they are wearing a four shoe when they are retailly enjoying a comfortable six the deception is harmless, and on the contrary is very beneficial, for otherwise he woman in question would insist on erowding her foot into a No. 4 shoe, if it was the size he had always worn, or thought she had, for "when a woman will she will, you may depend on't," particularly in regard to the important question of shoes.

FLOWERS FOR THE FETE CHAMPETRE.

Seme Ways of Decerating for Lawa Partities in May and June.

The most delightful of all entertainments are those that take place out of doors among natural objects of beauty. The florist may upholater walls with curtains of greenery, but these will not equal the border of shrubbery that ilines the garden, nor the thicket of trees that forms the background of the lawn. All the garden effects in the drawing room will not produce the charm of the greensward when arrayed for festivities, while the carpet is grassy velvet, and the pictures are nainted with flowers. Where there is a good landscape, noble trees, ornamental beddings, and the witchery of a wildwood ramble, such as is

structure. A man plagued by business cares

is not apt to pay much attention to the patches of green that meets his eve as he goes up town is only to wonder that so much good land is going to waste in a city that is so crowded.

Many of these little farms are only a block square, and nearly all of them are bounded by proved affects and statewalts, where the single good land in state of the state o

QUEER EATING PLACES.

HOW DOWN-TOWN MEN AND OFFICE BOYS GET THEIR LUNCHEONS. The Biggest Restaurants in the World-The

Cake Dairies for Office Boys High-price Delicacies Served Up on Bare Tables. The striking peculiarities of public dining what might be called the curiosities of eating in the city-have often been described. They include the simple, quaint meals ordered tea days in advance at the hundred-year-old Beef-steak Tayern, the elaborate and spectacular meals at from \$20 to \$50 a plate at the two or three word-famous swell restaurants, the over-done macaroni craze which carries with in French and Italian table d'hôte dinners at from fifty cents to a dollar each, and such peculiar

meals as are provided at Beetsteak John's cause it is close to Frinting House square and its almost the only place that regards the habita of journalists sufficiently to imitate them by doing business all night.

To a world's capital like this to supply them custom, they do not interest the people of reflect the tastes and habits of the masses.

Those which do are quite as peculiar and incustom, they do not interest the people of reflect the tastes and habits of the masses.

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Those which do are quite as peculiar and incustom the company of the

night the floor is fleeded with water and mopped up. The counters and tables are cleaned by scraping with sharp blades.

These places are the office boys' restaurants. The coffee and butter cake shops charge ten cents for meats and five cents for all drinks. The mammoth restaurants near the market charge fifteen cents for plain food and five cents for coffee, tea and milk. The office boys have no such wealth to squander, so they go to these cake dairies, where the meals consist of cake to eat and milk to drink, Very big, rich, or complicated cakes cost as high as five cents, but ordinary cakes, like eclairs, cream cakes, and what they call Charley Rosses cost only two or three cents each. Yet other and plainer cakes sell for a cent apiece. If you est till you are gorged in one of these places your bill will be small beyond belief, and the bills are like the price tags that are said to have founded the succees of one great ladies' shopping store—they are in uneven sums. Seven cents, nine cents, and eleven cents are large checks in one of these restaurants.

In this immediate neighborhood is the queer eating house Roscoe Conkling used to get his luncheon at—a place within a block of Broadway, and yet that was once in its time close to the river shore, now made out a third of a mile nearer New Jersey. This is a somewhat exclusive and expensive place, yet it is as plain and bare as the rooms for the office boys. Behind the little old-fashioned panes in the windows are many bottles suggestive of standard and ancient drinks like Old Tom and Medford, Schiedam, and Cognac. Just within the door is a pine table heaped with chops and steaks, shad roes, outlets, kidneys, tomatoes, and berries. All about on the bare sanded floor are bustle about in their shirt sleeves. The secret of the rush of well-to-do men to the place is that no man is so old as to be able to remember when it was not famous for good cooking. These coalled dairies or temperance eating-houses are playing out. Their proprietors tried to make up for the los

Why We Win

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine and blood purifier.

Because it is a concentrated extract of the best alterative and blood purifying remedies of the vegetable

kingdom.

Because by a peculiar combination, proportion, and proparation, it possesses curative power peculiar to itself.

Because it is unequalled for the cure of scrotula, sait rheum, bolla, pimpiea humora, &c.
Because it is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 doses one dollar," an unanawerable argument as to

Strength and Economy

Because it effects remarkable cures where other preparations totally fail.

Because there is nothing equal to it for curing dyspep-

sia, tillousness sick headache indigestion.
Becauses it rouses the kidneys and liver and keeps these organs in healthy condition.
Because every article entering into it is carefully scanned, none but the best is used, and all the roots and herte are ground in our own drug mill—which makes impossible the use of anything impure or deleterious. Because it is not advertised to do anything which it

Because we ask only a fair price and do not impose upon the public conddence by absurdly advartising thoul's karsaparilla as "worth" more than we sell it for. Because its advartising is original and not dependent upon the brain of competitors. Because it is a modern medicine; the ripe fruit of the industry and study of experienced pharmacists, under whose personal direction it is still propered. Because it has a Good Name at Home There being more of Hood's Sarssparilla seld in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other sarssparillas or blood parifiers combined.

Because Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest medicine and every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his

money.

Because we ask only a fair price, and do not impe

purifiers combined.

Because it is clean, clear, and beautiful in appearance, compared with the muddy, gritty make up of other preparations.

Because every testimonial used in advertising it is

strictly genuins.

Because when given a faithful trial according to directions it is reasonably certain to effect the desired result.

Because its advertising is thoroughly backed up by the merits of the medicine itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggiese. B1: six for 80. Prepared only by O. I. HOOD & Ou., Apothesearies Lowell, Mass.